FOCH, FORESEEING WAR, WARNED FRANCE FOR YEARS TO PREPARE TO FIGHT

FIRST WON FAME IN MARNE BATTLE

Foch Little Known Except Among Military Men Until That Victory.

CLOSE TO HIS SOLDIERS

As Director of Ecole de Guerre Did Much to Make Army Efficient.

When all Europe was in a state of day of another world there was one high officer of France, Gen. Ferdinand Foch, who day in and day out steadily repeated the word "Prepare." Although the French public but vaguely knew his name, scarcely knew him when the dermans were spilling across Belgium d onto French soil, the army officers of France knew him then and had known him and his work for years, but chiefly because they were of his own profes-

otto, "Prepare," there were countless military men in France, even officers, who, went the test came, proved their mettle, who looked upon Gen. Foch and his eternal preaching of preparedness conflict which he never doubted mas inevitable quite as a big crowd of Americans, even American army men, lookes upon Major-Gen, Leonard Wood, the late Augustus Gardner and similar Americans of vision when they were preaching their lonely doctrine of prearedness years ago.

Army Men His Audience.

All through the peaceful years that n. Fech persisted in his spoken belief hat the great war soon was coming he was hammering his doctrine of premust naminering his docurrine of pre-partoness for the fight into the army of-ficers about him, not preaching directly to the people as the leading American apostles of preparedness were doing. And so the name and characteristics of ven Representative Augustus Gardner were better known to Americans than personality of Foch was known in

ectures on strategy and tactics in the cole de Guerre were prone to look pon him-much as they respected his attainments—as a great theorist, a mathematician of a very high order, a philosopher, a man or rare physical race and, despite a certain austerity of nanner, of much personal charm, and a soldier who could talk and write fluently about the fine points of his profession. But in spite of the admiration which French army men had for these high attainments of their teacher the opinion was held not uncommonly among French inflitary leaders that Foch was first and ast a theorist, whose place was the lec-ure hall, not the field.

And then came "der Tag" that Foch had expected quite as confidently as had expected quite as confidently as had the biggest bullneck in Prusslan autocracy. Foch, so it has been said authoritatively of him, was the least surprised man, soldier, statesman or villan in all France when into Bel gium and over the eastern frontier of France the Kaiser's great gray fighting hine came charging along pell mell and straightway the French military en who thought they knew all about och learned almost in a day that they ad known nothing about him at all.

Practices His Theories.

On to the field he went, still a philoso teacher, writer, theorist, and inexecution all the lectures, writings, preachments and theories he had been hammering into his military students or many years. Suddenly France awoke the fact that in Foch she could lay

the fact that in Foch she cannot be composed to the very great captains aim to one of the very great captains are to one of the very great captains. It has splendid military history.

It had begun his practical lessons then just passing out of his teens, fight family and political connections or in the field against the German portes as a subaltern, just as now, in as sixty-seventh year, he is rounding to seeking the place. The wires were pulled so hard and the entanglements became so complex that Clemencean suddenly cast all the schemers aside and decided to pick a dark horse of his own choosing.

Whereupon the French Premier one the first visited France are commanded to the more cautious but very able Joffre.

All through his military work and studies Napoleon has been his idol. He has studied the campaigns of Napoleon and conferred at length with French officials and with Gen. Hiss, American out a great career in a commander of all the armies of the civilized world against German hordes. He "stopped them at the Marne" own choosing.

Whereupon the French Premier one day invited as much as the magnificent Joffre day invited the unsuspecting Gen. Foch. Whereupon the been so much as mentioned who had not been so much as mentioned in military authorities. And regarding military authorities, And regarding military authorities, and regarding military authorities of the comparative merits of the ervices rendered to France and civilises of the comparative merits of the comparative merits of the would be considered even for a moment, to call one day for a routine conference of the comparative merits of the would be considered even for a moment, to call one day for a routine conference of the perfunctory as the close of the perfunctory must be depended upon to win the battles, no matter how great is the generalervices rendered to France and civili-tation by these two French immortals he fact stands out that of the two men Forh not only was continued high in heative command in the field after the Marne, but repeated his triumphs at Yures and has steadily gone on and upward until to-day he holds the highest clase among all the great soldiers fighting in the world for decency and denocracy.

There was a life after the control of uncheon with him.

"Oh, by the way, General," remarked the Premier lightly over the coffee and class. "I have a bit of news for you. It may interest you to learn that you are nominated Director of the Ecole de Guerre."

There was a staff dinner one night 1913 at Nancy when Foch was commander of the Twentieth French Army orps. Gen. Foch, even in those peaced days, went in little for dinners or ther social affairs, contenting himself with attending only to obligatory social duties, but no more. But as commander of the corps he was of course in a place of honor at the dinner held at Nancy. Speaking informally to the officers grouped about him that night he said:

First find out your enemy's weak point There was a staff dinner one night

aterially." And he would add, "Bat-therefore are lost morally, and it therefore morally that they are won." Despite the fact that Foch was born with a brain which in early life bent its tation, he refuses to be bound by the

within less than four months. Gen. Foch is the intercharch cliered in the Liberty In



Gen. Ferdinand Foch.

in the end, keeping at it until he was able to profit by the mistake of inferior Generals arrayed against him, what finally were outfianked at the decisive moment by Gen. Foch and defeated.

Little as he was known in France, even his name was unheard of among the general English wible.

Scientist among his colleagues in the Supreme War Council at Versailles a few weeks ago. It was understood at that time that a decision had been reached to place the supreme command in the hands of one man, but no definite old Ecole de Guerre as its director.

Following his five years as head of the supreme Command in the hands of one man, but no definite announcement was forthcoming.

est military order it is possible for the British Crown to confer.

British Crown to confer.

"Joffre, we know him:" cried all England, "but I say, who the devil is this own country and Germany finally was leves to be perhaps not so well "disown country and Germany in August, 1914, cplined" as the German army, but far begun by Germany in August, 1914, cplined" as the German army, but far begun by Germany in August, 1914, cplined" as the German army, but far better "educated" And Gen. Foch has reason to know his German enemies well.

Then when the Germans had ravished Belgium and were tearing down upon to say laughingly at it himnand Foch was at the head of the French military mission which followed the British military manœuvres just before the war began the public generally could not answer. But Gen. Kitchener, and especially Gen. French, who long has been a friend of Gen. Foch, knew of his great worth, and it is doubtless because of their intimate knowledge of his great ability that the British Crown was induced to place Foch alongside

was induced to place Foch alongwide with Joffre in giving out its highest military order in France. Ability Praised by Germans.

And, of course, the Germans knew of abilities by turning them at the Marne Foch's two remarkable books on the science of warfare, "Principles of War" and "The Conduct of War," years ago had been translated into German, as later were translated also into English and Italian. And the Mutar-Wochenblatt, which is the official organ

of the German General Staff, even had been gracious enough to place Gen. Foch as "one of the few strategists of the first class among the Entente Allies" Clemenceau was Premier of France when Foch was selected for the enviable position, long before the great war be-

to call one day for a routine confer-ence. At the close of the perfunctory talk Clemenceau suddenly invited Gen. Foch to luncheon with him.

Speaking into the said:
grouped about him that night he said:
First find out your enemy's weak point and concentrate your blows there. That is a commonplace of tactics which is telf-evident.

"But. General," broke in an officer of artillery, "suppose your enemy has of artillery, "suppose your enemy has noint? That sometimes hap-"But, General, "suppose your enemy has foch, as head of France's great school of ward pendered services as a military nens."

That sometimes happens which went far toward turning teacher which we will be to the toward turning teacher which we will be toward toward toward turning the toward turning teacher which we will be toward to the toward turning turning toward turning turning turning t "Certainly," replied Gen. Foch. "And that case the next step also is a simmonplace tactics. You make a weak point."

And again and again he would quote whole scheme of French tactics, and oseph de Maistre's aphorism, "a bat-e lost is a battle which one believes lasted he is credited with doing for the have lost, for battles are not lost military section of the new France all

Born Near Joffre's Birthplace. Like Gen. Joffre, Gen. Foch was born in the south of France. In fact, both bending laws of exact science once takes the field. It may be said that even refuses to countenance the science once were born a few miles from each other within less than four months Gen. Foch is the descendant of an ancient Basque of the science of the scienc

Belgium and were tearing down upon Parls he was hurried from his post to stand side by side with Joffre in the great counter attack which culminated at the Marne.

And on September 9, 1914, it was Gen. And on September 9, 1914, it was Gen. Foch who, reasoning that there must be some sort of gap between the Prussian Guard and the Saxon army, "found the enemy's weak point." He promptly assembled a sufficient quantity of artillery to smash the Guard in the marshes of St. Gond, separated Saxon from Prussian and so forced the Germans to fall

Again he was in general command at Ypres, fortunately, when once more the Germans made a great onslaught. At the head of the British and Belgian as well as the French forces which met that onslaught Gen. Foch again outfought and outgeneraled the Germans. And once more he stopped their drive which this time was headed toward

Calais and the English Channel. Close to Soldiers' Hearts.

By this time he was hailed, even by of the foremost military geniuses of the whole war. He had become known now the greatest of military experts, as one as one man who could act impetuously

tles, no matter how great is the general-ship displayed.

though he never permits of familiarity that would endanger discipline he has learned to know the heart of the French soldier by mingling with them in the trenches, talking to them at first hand, being of them but always above them.

COMMISSION FOR TAFT'S SON.

His Promotion to Be Army Offices Is Recommended. By the Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMT IN FRANCE, March 29.—Sergeant Major Charles P. Taft, son of former President William H. Taft, has been recommended through the

regular military channels for promotion to a commissioned officer. Sergeant Major Taft, who has been at the front for some time, is said to have proved himself an efficient non-commis-sioned officer and to have qualifications

SIR GEORGE SMITH COMING.

of Aberdeen University Will Lecture Here.

cablegram received yesterday by Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of the Na-tional Committee on Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, from Ambassador Page in London, announces that Sir George Smith, head of Aberdeen Uni-versity in Scotland, will reach this coun-try in a few days. He will speak on April 4 at the Interchurch Clerical Con-ference to be held under the auspices of

FOCH IS PICKED AS LEADER OF ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

thoritatively that President Wilson had It was the expectation here that forsuch announcement has been made.

Gen. Foch's appointment was generally hailed here and particularly by council, while declining to discuss the effect of the appointment said: "I know Gen. Foch very well and like him very much. He is a splendid soldler."

Foch's Selection Expected.

Gen. Foch, military men point out. hand in hand with victory. He was largely responsible for the victory of the Marne, which saved Paris in 1914, and his brilliant and masterful strategy helped the situation during the German attacks later. It was also Gen. Fuch whose intrepid spirit carried the French forward in the Somme offensive.

Because of the fact that Gen. Foch has been recognized as the leading military genius in France, it has been assumed that he would be placed in su preme command of the interallied forces on the western front when it became apparent that the Allies were ready to follow President Wilson's suggestion for unity of command.

The President has been strongly in

favor of a supreme commander since last fall. He sent Col. House to the first interallied war conference in November French favored the plan and Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain indorsed it, but there was a strong adverse senti-ment in the British Parliament.

Little as he was known in France, even his name was unheard of among the general English public, even after King George had visited the battle lines in France and had conferred upon two Frenchmen, Foch and Joffre, the greatest military order it is possible for the British Crown to confer.

old Ecole de Guerre as its director. Following his five years as head of the war college he was placed in command of the Thirteenth Division of the withdrew their objections, which apparent with the command detection in the command he was placed at the head of the British Crown to confer.

been known to say laughingly at it him-self—that he"by the grace of God just cs-caped being a German." For although he was born at Tarbes, much of his early life was spent in Metz. When Germany an-nexed Lorraine, however, young Foch, rather than be a German subject, returned to French territory and began his life work with the sole idea of re-paying the Germans in kind when the

time should come.

Like so many other great soldiers of His entrance examinations placed him at number 72 in his first weeks in the Polytechnic School and he was grad-uated forty-fifth in his class. The mind trait that attracted his brother officers throughout his career was not so much sparkling brilliancy as his inveterate habit of study, and he always was and is a student, even when a teacher. He received the first of his stars as

take up the active practice of his profession again caused him to resign the
directorship of the War College, which

BAKER'S HAND SEEN.

cials and with Gen. Hilss, American Chief of Staff, attached to the Supreme War Council, and Gen. Pershing There followed a brief trip to London, just as the great German drive was starting, after which the American War Secretary hastened back to France. Many observers now surmise that Mr.

ties, no matter how great is the generalship displayed.

He is credited with being nearer the
hearts of his fighting men and with
knowing more of their thought, their
desires, their most insignificant iongings, than any man in France. And although he never permits of familiarity son's desire when his urgency cause the creation of the Supreme War Coun measure of coordinatio was secured through that body, but any plan for appointment of a supreme com-mander with authority over all the armies, French, British, Italian and American, met strong opposition in Eng-

The recent crisis which threatened the Lloyd George Ministry, arose from the extent to which the Premier had gone in merging the British forces with those of Britain's allies. To quell the parlia-mentary disturbance the Government found it necessary to announce that Field Marshal Haig remained in su-preme command of the British army in France, and that only certain British forces had been contributed to the military pool sometimes described as the strategic reserve or the army of ma

Now it is assumed that the needs o he critical hour have won over the British Cabinet to complete unification

DASHWOOD Quick on the trigger in fashions? Then you will take to this new idea. Clever thought isn't it? 20c each

As to what is to be done with the American troops in the emergency war department officials are frankly ignorant. They are to be employed as the French commander deems best and re-gardless of the sectors they now hold or the region assigned for complete Americanization under previous plans. To all intents and purposes the American mal announcement of the appointment of the French army with which they would be made to-day in London and paris. No word has reached here that number of Americans sent to the Pitter of Ameri

carry front.

The American divisions, it is believed are physically in better shape than those erally hailed here and particularly by military men not only as a decision of any other army. They have not been depicted by casualties. They will bring to the front all the dash of new troops but also as bringing ultimate victory appreciably nearer. Col. E. M. House, who was at the White House to-day and who attended the first interallied war council, while declining to discuss the excitement of a forward rush, ported by seasoned French stor troops, it is believed that they show themselves to the best advantage in attack. Observers here think the French leaders will realize that fact take full advantage of it.

SELECTION TEMPORARY

During Present Operations.

have decided to appoint Gen. Foch Generalissimo on the western front during the

REBELLION CAUSED DRIVE, CABLE SAYS

with instructions to press this point. The Victory Alone Can Silence Murmuring Within the Central Empires.

> WASHINGTON, March 29 .- An official despatch from Switzerland to-day says the German offensive started at a moment when internal strife was disturbing the Central Empires.

"In Germany the memoirs of Prince Lichnowsky and the letter of the former Krupp director Mr. Muellon have produced animated discussions which are feebly echoed by the newspapers," says the message. "In Austria the situation appears difficult. According to a correspondent in Vienna who writes to the Muenchener Nueste Nachrichten, they are facing a new Ministerial problem by the prolongation of military operations. published by any paper but which put clearly the question of Mitteleuropa and the German alliance, has raised a great commotion in the German circles of Austria. Finally what is more serious for the monarch of the Danube, the food situation has entered a critical stage. The Austrian Premier Seydler has just declared that one could not absolutely count upon the importation of cereals from Rumania or Ukrainia before June.

"This statement after so many al-Austria, who declared that it was impossible for the workmen to endure another diminution in the potato and fat ration. They added that the proletariat

Foch's Appointment Attributed to Secretary's Visit.

Secretary's Visit.

Washington, March 29.—News of the appointment of Gen. Foch to the suppointment of Gen. Foch

FARMERS' LOANS ARE VOTED. \$2,500,000 Is Provided to Mobil-

ise Harvest Labor. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Relief for farmers who raise wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley and who are unable to purchase seed this year would be provided in a bill passed by the House to-day.

It would supply a fund of \$7,500,000, from which to lend farmers money to have seed and would sive the Sacratales.

Saks & Company

r seed and would give the Secretaries Agriculture and Labor \$2,500,900 to bilize labor for the harvest this year

Broadway at 34th Street



The new "Mallory" soft hats and derbies are now to be seen at Saks in both regular and "Cravenette" finish. They are the best standard make hats in America today, sold as

\$3.50 and \$4

Sold only in New York by Saks & Company

making it possible to meet the Germans on the same plane of organization and centralized authority that have given the enemy an advantage throughout the **CHECK ONSLAUGHT**

French Block Road to Paris by Desperate Close Fighting on Oise.

RESERVES ON THE SCENE

Struggle on Line South of Montdidier of Ferocity Hitherto Unknown.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. PARIS, March 29.—The French appear have stopped the German advance along the direct line to Paris throug perate resistance, in the course of which he poilus fought not only with bayonets but with knives. The point at which the struggle reached white heat appears to have been around the hill to the south of Boyon, which was twice occupied by LONDON, March 29.—The Post says of Boyon, which was twice occupied by that the French and British Governments the Germans, but finally remained in

erial Cable Despatch to THE SEN from t

London Times.

French hands.

Just as at Verdun, where the weight of the enemy attack had to be exerted further and further away from his objective, so in the present battle the Germans, in their attempt to break through the junction point of the British and French armies, find the French troops meeting their efforts further and fur-

ther westward.

The Germans, having falled completely at Noyon to cut between the British and French armies, attacked further west and sought to find at Montdidier the weak point of the junction, but again they found that the French left flank had been extended. had been extended.

Sought to Cut Off Amleus This attack in the Montdidler direc-

tion was, as the military experts point out, doubtless a part of the plan for cut-ting off Amiens on the south and thus breaking the continuity of the allies' lines. The French troops north and south of the Oise and on the Montdidier road fought with the greatest stubbornness. The whole struggle in this part of the French battlefield is officially described as being of a hitherto unknown

the battle front shows with growing clearness the German hope first of all to cut off the British from the French army and then, with a great rolling up movement, capture the armies and sup-'alais and the Channel ports.

The French have rooted firmly in their minds the fact that in their great hour of peril on the Marne their strategy completely got the better of the enemy. French confidence, which without being inspired by optimism or ignorance nevertheless sturdy, lies in the growing knowledge of the fact that in a few days question of coordination and the allied high command, which months of discuserals has not managed hitherto to

French Bring Up Fresh Troops.

in the last few days reestablishing the equilibrium between the German and things an immediate and general peace, allied forces. The German superiority he had sent a telegram to Samuel Gompton Seydier could only promise some has been considerably reduced. Before ers asking him to make a final effort vague partial ameliorations and affirm the battle began the Germans were as to avert a general strike. There is some that the Austro-Hungarian Government three to two against the British troops indication that action will be taken by would make every effort to arrive at whom they attacked. In the develop-peace as quickly as possible. whom they attacked. In the develop-ment of the battle that superiority grew peace as quickly as possible.

"These facts throw a curious light upon the internal situation of the Central Empires. Perhaps they may explain points to six to one. On the French why Germany, without regard for risks and losses, has wanted at all costs to achieve a decision. When the allied armies will have stopped the German offensive; as they will do, the Governments of the Central Empires that will have see; hundreds of thousands of men.

ment of the battle that superiority grew with the arrival of German reenforcements to three to one and at certain points to six to one. On the French front the effort to reestablish the balance has been so great that the German of the longshoremen's district council, "but if Uncle Sam won't give us a fair wage we will go and get it."

The tidewater boatmen demand \$100 armies will have see; hundreds of the unions for a strike on the uni

commands. He left aside all questions of strategy, which, he said, did not fall within the sphere of the Government's activities, but dwelt on the steps taken in agreement with Field Marshal Haig

in agreement with Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Petain with the object of in-suring effective unity in the direction of military operations.

The Prime Minister, referring to the fighting between the Scarpe and the Oise, said the situation appeared to be "crystallized." The enemy was slowing up, and the moment was at hand when the French and the allied reserves would come into action. These reserves are ready to come into contact with the

He dwelt on the strength of the French reserves, the ample supply of war ma-terial, the complete moral unity of the country and the splendid spirit prevail-ing in the hour of crisis among the laboring classes and labor organiza-

TAFT-WALSH LABOR REPORT SUBMITTED

the valley of the Oise by the most des- Details of Anti-Strike Plan Withheld Pending Secretary Wilson's Approval.

Special Despatch to THE SUN

Washington, March 29 .- A tentative | made shor policy which is expected to prevent | existing front. strikes and similar disorders and speed up America's industrial war machine to the highest efficiency was agreed on here to-day by the Special Labor Commission, of which former President Taft and Frank Walsh, former chairman of and Frank Walsh, former chairman of tics before will be inclined to occupy the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, are members. This the dissemination of crazy rumors. Let commission has been in session for three weeks. The programme will be made public as soon as it has received the approval of Secretary of Labor Wilson. It turned to make our victory as difficult has been laid before President Wilson.

The plan provides the mechanism for cooperation between employers and em-ployees by which differences will be adjusted without strikes or the cessation of

pressed the belief that their plan will pressed the belief that their plan will prove satisfactory to both sides in labor controversies and enable the Govern-ment to solve problems which have hampered production of war materials. The text of the programme was tele-graphed to Secretary Wilson at Milwau-kee and a statement from him is looked for Lemorrow. for to-morrow.

The conference has been regarded as one of the most important ever held on the general labor problem, bringing together as it has representatives of the three sides, labor, capital and the pub-lic. It has taken up the matter of strikes, wage determination, price fixing. dilution of labor, the open shop and many other questions involved in the general problem, with a view of bringing about a truce during the war.

HARBOR MEN MAY STRIKE

Threaten to Walk Out Because
Pay Scale Has Not Been Adjusted.

Another threat of a walkout by the harbor workers because their pay scale has not been advanced by the adjustment committee of the Shipping Board was made by Paul Vacarelli, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Union, yesterday. He said that he had sent a telegram to Samuel Gompton in the event plans had been laid to destroy the powder works.

Hafernan also had, investigators said, shout \$1,000 worth of German Red Crays stamps, which he is said to have also and the said that he had sent a telegram to Samuel Gompton to the said that he was the said to be said to be pointed in any designation of the code funy one with a pocket electric light could cause the search lights to be pointed in any designation and the said that the property of the said that the sa The French rallways have been busy dent of the International Longshorehe had sent a telegram to Samuel Gomp-

WARNS GERMANS TO KEEP THEIR HEADS

Teuton Press Contains Advice to People Not to Be Overconfident.

VON LUDENDORFF JOINS

Annexationists Begin Agitation for Colossal Indemnities From Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to Tax Scs from the London Times.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. Tite Hague, March 28 -Although here were no obvious signs of a derease of German confidence in the final result of the great battle on the western front there are some scattered warnings against overconfidence and exaggeration. Even Gen. von Ludendorff, who is said to be in charge of the operations, warned the correspondents that "the railways are torn up, the horses are exhausted, but every effort will be made to maintain the impetus on our existing front."

Similarly Herman Katsch, telegraphing to the Kreuse Zeitung, says:
"I should like to utter one warning. Just as in 1914, after the first successes the wildest rumors were reported and the most impossible successes, so now these who were the most nervous scepwho sees his 300 years of supremacy

as possible."

The Socialist press publishes vehement attacks on British imperialism. the principal political objective of the offensive is the destruction say this has prestige. Some of them say this has prestige. Meantime, the annexationists are counting their unhatched chickens and have begun an agitation for colossal indemnities, the free supply by Great Britain of raw materials and the opening of all ports to German trade without restriction

GERMAN CAPTURED WITH SIGNAL CODE

Knew System for Controlling Powder Plant Searchlights.

San Diego, Cal., March 29 - Fritz Hafernan, a German, was held in jail to-day on order of Government officials. who said they had found in his pos-session a signal code for controlling searchlights used at night in guarding a powder plant near San Diego.

which he is said to have at-

ENEMY BARRED OFF BOATS

Broadway Saks & Company

Will offer most remarkable values today in

Men's Fine Shirts at \$2

A most superbly tailored collection of new shirts for Spring, developed in Jacquard Striped Shirtings imported by Wright and Graham many months ago now impossible to import; Rich Silk and Cotton mixtures; fine quality Loraine Madras and a great assortment of novelty Weaves with Silk stripings, all of a quality now almost impossible to obtain at \$2.

A Special Easter Display of

Silk Neckwear at 39c, 55c, 75c

 We have endeavored to show at each of these three prices a collection of neckwear seldom seen at popular figures. The collection is representative of the most individual neckwear created for Spring including

Spots, Figured Effects, Effective Stripings, smart all-over effects, and Grenadines

Italian Grenadine and Spital fields Cravats at \$2

We know of no better silk scarces than those mentioned above, and at \$2 they are certainly a rare offering. In fact. one well known shop recently made an announcement to the effect that such scarces are worth today \$3.50.

The designs and colorings are too exquisite, too original, to be transferred to print. They are simply indescribable and equally irre-